

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1857.

MR. JAMES E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by JAMES THOMAS, JOHN COLLINS, J. HANCOCK, EDWARD W. WILSON, JOHN E. THOMAS, E. A. EVANS, R. E. JAMES, T. ANDERSON, P. A. DAVIS, R. E. THOMAS.

MR. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOMAS M. JAMES, JR., A. L. GORDON, GEORGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be credited.

MR. GEO. W. BRAY is authorized to collect money due the Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of Columbia.

DEATH OF HON. LOUIS MCLEANE.

Although not unprepared for the sad event, the whole country will learn with profound regret the death of Hon. Louis McLane—a name conspicuously identified with the most eventful periods in our political history since the year 1816. He died at his residence in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday last. He was born in the town of Smyrna, Delaware, on the 28th of May, 1784, and was consequently over seventy-three years old at the time of his death. We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun for the following brief biographical sketch of the departed statesman:

He was the son of Allan McLane, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, and was born in the village of Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, on the 28th of May, 1784.

In the year 1798, being then only fourteen years of age, he served with great credit as a midshipman on board the frigate Philadelphia, then on her first cruise, and under the command of Stephen Decatur, the father of Commodore Decatur. In 1801, yielding to the desire of his family, he left the navy; and, having completed his education at Newark College, in his native State, he began the study of the law, in 1804, under the instruction of James A. Campbell, who was afterwards admitted to the bar in 1807, and rapidly attained a high place in his profession.

In the war of 1812 he was a volunteer in a company commanded by Cesar A. Rodney, who had been the Attorney General of the United States under Mr. Jefferson, and marched with that company to the relief of Baltimore when it was threatened by the British. He was appointed "The great capacities of Mr. McLane now began to attract public attention in another direction, and in 1816 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Delaware; and so largely had he won the confidence of his constituents that he remained a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen by the legislature a senator of the United States. In May, 1829, he was appointed by President Jackson to be the minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he was called by the same President to take a place in the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He served in this place until 1833, when he became Secretary of State, and in June, 1834, he retired from political life.

In 1837, when the financial condition of the country required his services among ourselves, Mr. McLane was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company, and, removing to this State, he discharged the duties of this laborious office until 1847. In this time he was requested by President Polk to occupy, during the pendency of the Oregon negotiations, the mission to England; and this duty being accomplished, he again returned to Maryland. In 1850 he was solicited and prevailed upon by his fellow-citizens in Cecil county, in this State, where he resided, to serve as their representative in the convention called to reform the constitution of Maryland. After performing this service he finally retired from public life.

Mr. McLane was a chief actor in all the great political events which marked the first half of this century. He was the companion, fellow-laborer, and friend of those who have with him won the remembrance of our countrymen as the statesmen of America.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA—GOVERNOR POLLOCK'S MESSAGE.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the proclamation of Governor Pollock, met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. On the same day a message from the governor was transmitted to both houses, in which the objects for calling an extra session are briefly stated, accompanied by certain recommendations, which, if carried out, his excellency no doubt is of the opinion will restore confidence, build up credits, reanimate the now paralyzed arms of trade and commerce, raise a very suspicious and a very depreciated paper currency to the specie standard, and enable the bankers to resume their useful vocations of trading on the evidences of debt, extending credits, inflating prices, disturbing the wages of labor, and covering the Commonwealth with obligations which lead, in most instances, to embarrassment, ruin, and dishonor.

Governor Pollock is of opinion that it is not only proper, but that it is absolutely necessary, that the banks of his State should be released from the penalties and forfeitures they have incurred by their bad faith and worse management. Nay, more. He recommends the legislature to pass two acts: one of abolition for past offenses, and the other an indulgence to bank and sin and sin and bank for a reasonable period—which means, we presume, until the speculators and operators have repaired their broken machinery, until confidence becomes so deep, general, and verdant that specie payments will not be asked for when specie payments are resumed. The recommendation for this prospective and retrospective grant is accompanied with the assurance that "the moneyed institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition." The assurances of a governor we know should not be treated lightly; but still, at the risk of having our civility called in question, we are not disposed to attach any more weight to his excellency's assurances than the assurances of the humblest citizen of his State. We remember the gubernatorial assurances in the bank revolutions of 1837, and particularly the assurances of Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, and experience has shown that they are entitled to about the same respect and consideration as the promises of the objects of their tender solicitude.

"The moneyed institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition." We do not desire to impeach the veracity of Governor Pollock, but surely a gentleman of his conceded intelligence and active business experience could not have been ignorant of the fact that the belief is general that the reverse of his statement is the true one. At what time and under what circumstances have these "sound and solvent" institutions failed to meet their obligations to bill-holders, depositors, and the public at large? At a season of general and unexampled prosperity—without pretending to have suffered any serious losses at home or abroad—and after dividing heavily dividends year after year. The banks of Philadelphia close their vaults the very moment a serious demand is made upon them to meet their engagements, and the banks of the interior, with indecent and suspicious haste, eagerly follow what we are constrained to regard as the dishonest example of the city institutions.

Some of the creditors of the Bank of Pennsylvania doubt its soundness and solvency, and the doubt is not without closed doors. Nearly at the same time a similar doubt arises in the minds of the creditors of the Girard Bank, and they are favored with closed vaults. The doubt widens and deepens, and, lo!

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Key West Key of the Gulf of Mexico, 19th ult. says:

"The schooner Joshua Skinner, Captain Green, has just arrived from the Miami with the mails. By this arrival we learn that, in consequence of information given by an Indian captive at Fort Myers, to the effect that Billy Bowlegs, with all his warriors, had taken refuge on the island in the timber of the everglades, a combined party to examine that section of country. Captain Mickler and Captain Turner, of the Florida volunteers, are to enter the everglades by way of Shark river; Maj. Morris's command will scout from Cape Sable north; while Captain Doubleday, with eighty men, is to proceed from Fort Dallas south through the everglades. In order to intercept the Indians who may escape the everglades by way of the river Ratones, and thence proceed south and west towards Shark river. In spite of the continued rains, the water in the everglades still continues so low in the main channels as to render all progress extremely tedious from the labor of polling and dragging the boats.

"The force at Fort Dallas is to be increased by Captain Seymour's company (H. 1st artillery) from Fort Jupiter."

GRAPEVINE FROM CALIFORNIA.—We clip the following from the New York Evening Post:

"Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, has been entertaining his guests recently with grapes from the other side of the continent. They were plucked some forty days since at Los Angeles, California, and were nearly as fresh and fragrant as if they had been brought yesterday from Croton Park. They are even sweeter than those to our market, and have a stronger flavor than ours commonly possess. In size the difference is not material. The success of this shipment shows that California may yet be able to export commodities of more value than her gold. This city might during certain seasons furnish a market for five hundred thousand pounds of grapes per month at fifty cents a pound. And if so, why is not the grape, olive, fig culture, and the wine manufacture of California, worthy of the attention of New York capitalists?"

THE NAVY'S MURDER.—Since the adjournment of the court we understand that new evidence against Donnelly has come to light. It is said that a clue has been found to the discovery of the dagger, and also a suit of clothing belonging to Donnelly covered with blood. The theory is that as soon as the blow was struck he ran first to the room, where he directed himself of the bloody dagger. They are even sweeter than those to our market, and have a stronger flavor than ours commonly possess. In size the difference is not material. The success of this shipment shows that California may yet be able to export commodities of more value than her gold. This city might during certain seasons furnish a market for five hundred thousand pounds of grapes per month at fifty cents a pound. And if so, why is not the grape, olive, fig culture, and the wine manufacture of California, worthy of the attention of New York capitalists?"

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EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. L. YANCEY.

Delivered at a barbecue in Chambers county, Alabama, 1st August, 1857.

Mr. Yancey began his remarks by stating that he should not entertain his fellow-citizens, who had done him the honor to be present on that occasion, with the slime and filth of politics, but should treat of those great and vital principles on which the peace, the prosperity, and perpetuity of the Union depended; and proceeded by saying that—

One year ago the northern and southern democracy, allying themselves together upon the great principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act, achieved the most remarkable and momentous political victory in our annals.

Black-republicanism, in alliance with northern know-nothingism, had obtained control of the great popular branch of the government, and that essayed to seize the Executive chair to possess themselves of the sword as well as the treasure of the Union. Nothing but a union of the South for the sake of a constitutional Union could have hoped to make head against that powerful array of fanaticism and unprincipled ambition. But in that hour of the country's dangers that union was made. That hour may be allowed to ignore the Maryland and the fourteenth southern States, disregarding all party sympathies or antipathies—looking alone to the dangers enveloping the country, and to the remedies proposed for its deliverance—and disregarding the factious appeals of southern know-nothings, unfixed under the banner of the great national democratic party, drove back the horrid black-republicanism, and placed at the head of the executive department a statesman distinguished alike for experience, wisdom, prudence, and generally correct views of the relations of the slavery question to the constitution.

Had the victory not been achieved, who here doubts that the Union would have been dissolved—that it would now have been a wreck—a thing of history? But great and satisfactory as was that victory, fellow-citizens, you have still another work to perform before you have entirely driven these political Vandals from the Capitol; you have to rescue the great principles of the Union from their present position, and to complete your triumph and give unity to your design, you must arm the national democracy with the legislative as well as with the executive power of the country. That is the work which is to be in part performed, as far as Alabama is concerned, on Monday next. Then, as now, you have two parties to contend with—the black-republican and the know-nothing parties. The first is the bold, open, and avowed enemy of the institutions of the South, and designs to pervert the power of this government to their overthrow. The second, as a national party, may be considered as disinterested, its aims are now aimed at the northern States in full harmony of purpose with the free-soilers, and in the southern States simply in opposition to the democracy—avowing no leading principles, save opposition to our naturalization laws—amidst the mighty dangers now threatening the Union, having about as little of dignity of purpose and of effectiveness in action as has that little bird of the air, which is content to be in picking foreign substances from between the teeth of the sleeping crocodile.

In this particular district, however, we have the opposition party under a new name. Defeated twice under their true name—that of know-nothing—they have taken counsel of despair, and have changed their formation, and all that they resolved upon at their recent convention at Auburn was, to adopt the name of "American and whig parties!" When we remember the know-nothing abuse of old whiggery—their arrogant assumption that they were not responsible for the "obnoxious acts and violated pledges" of the whig party—their boast that they had risen upon the ruins of the whig and democratic parties, one is at a loss which most to admire—the vigor and power of those castigations given to know-nothingism by the democratic and anti-know-nothing party, and which have so effectively cured it of its pride, arrogance, vanity, and self-righteousness and efforts to make the law of the land a mere instrument ready to do the old garments and name of the gallant old whig party, and to defend and uphold it still, with all its "obnoxious acts and violated pledges!"

This newly-named party, however, has contrived to pick up a principle since the canvass has opened, and has tendered to us in lieu upon the Kansas question. Though no supporter of the Kansas act—though, in fact, having denounced it in former days as a free-soil measure—it now sees that its principles have been violated by Gov. Walker, and that, in spite of the act, and in violation of its principles, President Buchanan and the democratic party design to make Kansas a free State. This issue we have been compelled to meet, and are called upon to choose between the democracy, as the violator of the Kansas act, and the know-nothings, its now-fledged friends. We might very well object that the precedents of the know-nothing party until it for the office of accuser on this issue, and that the democratic party, in 1856, revealed the 12th section of a former platform, which pledged the party to stand by the Kansas act. Its candidate for the presidency denounced that act, and particularly the repeal of the Missouri-restriction line, as unwise, and as conceived for purposes of an unworthy personal ambition, and the party has frequently, through its press in this State, discouraged southern migration to Kansas.

The spirit of this outcry in behalf of the South may well be attributed more to a disposition to drag down the national democracy than to elevate and protect the South. When that party enters a law to protect southern rights, it is the law of the land, and it is a free-soil measure. When the principle of the law happens to be violated in its administration, that administration is denounced as one of free-soil tendencies! If the law is a free-soil measure, it would seem that a violation of its principles would be opposing free-soil success! But with these hypocrisies and the law of the land as a free-soil, and the violation of the measure is free-soil, too! But, waiving all considerations of the character of the accuser, we are willing to allow that the Kansas act was a great democratic measure, and the democratic party is responsible for the manner in which it is administered. The responsibility is ours, and we must meet it, and must meet the judgment of the country upon the manner in which we sustain ourselves.

The question, then, is, have the principles of the Kansas act been violated? and by whom?

In considering the first question, we should inquire which of those principles, as far as the slavery issue is concerned?

They are, first, equality of privilege in settling in the Territory. Second, the transfer by Congress to the people of the Territory of all control over the settlement of their domestic affairs; leaving their subjects free to but one restriction, that their action should be in accordance with the constitution of the United States. Third, providing for a tribunal which should have the power to judge as to the constitutionality of that settlement, by giving an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The fourth, the right of the people there to come into the Union as a State, with or without slavery, as their constitution may provide.

The two leading general principles on which that rests are the equality of the North and South in the Territory, and the right of the people there to form their institutions for themselves. Both the great sections of the country have taken a deep interest in the development of this system of self-government in the Territory of Kansas. Both sections have contributed material aid, in men and money, in the hope of realizing the advantages to accrue from a preponderance of numbers. Let us waive the question whether, indeed, the North has not used at least questionable means to carry its point.

The result was that the South has succeeded in the two great and controlling points of—carrying the legislature, and thus obtaining legislative protection, and of securing a large preponderance in the convention called to frame a constitution. The operation of the act thus far has been to open to us a Territory from which we had been excluded by the Missouri act, and to give to the South all the means desired for forming a pro-slave State. The only things left to be done were the action of the pro-slavery convention in forming the constitution, and the admission of the new State into the Union with such constitution, without question as to the manner of its formation or as to its contents, if it should be a republic.

At this juncture Governor Walker violated the principles of that act, both in his inaugural address to the people of the Territory and his speech to the black republicans at Topeka.

The ground upon which the governor has based his interference is the assumption, that the legally-registered voters constitute a minority of the people of Topeka; the convention elected by them shall not submit the constitution which it may frame to all the inhabitants who may be residing in the Territory at the time of its submission, the constitution will not express the will of a majority, and therefore it will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress.

He urges, therefore, two points: 1st, a submission of the constitution for ratification by the people; 2d, he declares that "by the people" he means those who may be resident in the Territory when it shall be submitted.

In his so-called inaugural address, he undertakes to play upon the hopes and fears of the people of Topeka, by threatening that Congress will reject their constitution. In his address to the abolitionists at Topeka, he threatens the delegates with an alliance against them of the President himself and the free-soilers, if his advice is not followed. The South does not complain of a submission of

the constitution for ratification. She does not complain of a submission to those who may happen to reside in Kansas at the time of the submission, if it is a convention shall see fit so to direct. The South recognizes the fact that that convention, when it meets, will be clothed with the complete sovereignty of the new State—with the power to frame such a constitution as it pleases; to submit or not submit it for ratification, if it pleases, and to decide, too, as it pleases, if it does submit it, to whom it will submit it.

When that convention shall meet, Gov. Walker will have no more authority to address it and give it advice than any other citizen of Kansas. As its action will not need his approval to render it valid, so neither can his threats or disapproval render it void or invalid. Unlike a more legislative act, the constitution, when formed, will be complete without his approval. The suggestions and threat of Gov. Walker, then, can derive no dignity or support from any argument which can be urged in favor of the plan of submission. Upon that the South takes no issue with him. It is content to leave the decision of that question to the only tribunal that can rightfully decide it—the Kansas State convention. Neither can Gov. Walker be supported by the idea that the constitution must be framed by a majority of the people of Kansas. He is simply an executive, and not a judge of the law of Kansas. He is clothed with no power to determine who are entitled to be the majority in Kansas. If there is any tribunal outside of Kansas which can meet that question, it is Congress alone, when the new State shall apply for admission. It is clearly not the province of the governor of the Territory. But what is meant by a majority? Do those who defend Walker's course mean a numerical majority? Or do they mean to transfer the doctrine of Democracy to Kansas? Or do they refer to a legal constitutional majority alone? If the latter, then we reply that the governor of the Territory, as the governor of a State, can know or recognize no majority but the legal majority. That majority he is bound to sustain, if necessary, by the sword. In Kansas there was an ascertained legal majority, ascertained by law, and if that majority is in rebellion against that law, and refused to be registered under it, and thus voluntarily disfranchised themselves, what right had Gov. Walker to decide that the registered voters were but a minority of the people, and that the majority would not be represented in the convention? In coming so to violate the law, the governor is in rebellion, and, constituting himself a judge in the premises, has prejudged the case.

But it is said that the governor is sustained by the southern party in Kansas; and then it is triumphantly asked, "If the people in Kansas are satisfied, what right has the South to complain?" To this we reply, that there is but one tribunal in Kansas to which the South has agreed to submit the decision of these questions—and that is the convention elected to frame a State constitution. That convention has not decided, and until it does it is a question in which the South, as part owner of the Territory, has direct interest. No such question, however, as a party congressional convention has sided with Walker, the South must close its eyes to the governor's interference in aid of the views of that convention, as is monstrous and absurd as it is impudent and arrogant. It is nothing more or less than the advocacy of *spurious sovereignty* which Mr. Buchanan, the National Democratic Convention, and the Supreme Court have each and all repudiated.

To sum up the argument, then, Governor Walker is no part of the constitution-making power in Kansas, and yet he has used his great influence, arising from his official position as the executive of a Territory, distracted as Kansas is, and as a Kansas citizen, and as a citizen of the United States, to distract and to divide our friends, and to browbeat them into the adoption of a policy well calculated to defeat the hopes of the South. It was not in the true line of his duty to advise the convention. It was a violation of his duty to threaten it, and an insult to the South. The convention is a body of men, and it is to regulate the institutions of the new State, and it was the settled policy of the country to eschew all intervention with the decision of the convention, and when decided, to admit Kansas into the Union without reference to the question of ratification. This settled policy Gov. Walker has endeavored to violate.

The question now arises, "As Walker is the appointee of the President, and has acted in violation of the law he was appointed to execute, why not denounce the President, too?" This assumes that the President endorses and defends Walker. For one, said Mr. Yancey, I am not prepared to adopt that assumption. It is true, the President is responsible to a certain degree for the acts of his appointees, and the power of removal is given to him, in order that he may meet that responsibility. But there are other modes by which the President may express his disapproval of the course of his agent than by removal. If the President should be of the opinion that Walker is acting in violation of the law, and that he is a Kansas act, I should then say that removal was the surest and best means of expressing his disapproval. If, however, the President should be of the opinion that Walker was an error of judgment, and that he had acted in conjunction with a large body of respectable and true men in the law-order party in Kansas, and was ready to correct his course, and to shape it more in accordance with a correct view of his duties, perhaps some less marked reproof might be sufficient. At all events, I am satisfied that the President has not approved of the policy developed by Gov. Walker. Gov. Walker's instructions contain no authority for his course. They simply in this particular provide for a contingency of the removal of the new constitution for ratification. In no line of them is there any instruction to him to urge such a policy, nor any suggestion that it be submitted to all who may be resident in Kansas at that time.

The country, however, holds Mr. Buchanan responsible for the policy of an officer who he keeps in power, and that responsibility must be met. It will not do to require the President to speak out when every newspaper and stump orator chooses to assail him. Perhaps the organ is of sufficient dignity to meet such assaults. But when two great States, both of which have given to him their support, speak out in condemnation of his policy through State conventions—exhibiting unusual unanimity of opinion upon it—it is due alike to those States and to himself, and to the party that elected him, that his views should not be left in doubt. For myself, I entertain no doubt but that the President entertains correct views of the course of Walker, and that he will yet speak out in a manner becoming him. When Congress meets it will be expected that the President will clearly define his position—and I am willing to wait till then. My own individual opinion is, that the prompt removal of Walker is the better course, but I shall be content with less if his policy is changed and disapproved of. If, however, the President shall endorse the policy and action of Gov. Walker, a sense of duty compels me to say that I shall readily condemn him, as I have condemned Walker; and I believe that I speak the sentiments of our candidate for Congress when I say that, in my opinion, he, too, will on all proper occasions oppose such a policy when it comes before the people in a free and equal action, no matter by whom endorsed or recommended.

But another question here arises. What shall be the extent of such opposition if Mr. Buchanan does endorse Walker's course? Shall we split off from the democratic party and aid the know-nothings? That would be the height of folly. There are but two great controlling interests in the Territory of Kansas—the free-soilers and the black republicans. The power that controls the democracy is pro-slavery—it is the South. The South, in the Union, must control the democracy, as the great shield against abolition aggression. Whenever it shall abandon that position, as the controlling element of the democracy, it will be the cause of the destruction of the Union, and will inevitably follow such a movement. For one, I am not prepared for such a movement—the exigencies of the hour do not demand it. Whenever it is called for I shall be ready to advocate it, as I was in 1856. Great, valuable principles have been endorsed by the democracy since then, which will be our shield, and it may be our lance in the future progress of our country towards the southern extreme of the continent, and among the Antilles. Non-intervention by the general government—equality in the Territories—the right of every new State to admission, without reference to its domestic institutions—these are all the South demands—"hands off and a fair field."

In 1848 I had the honor to introduce this great principle into the National Democratic Convention. It came from too young a man, and the old fogies, who had occupied seats in that body for a series of its meetings, listened with surprise, and voted me down with dignity and overwhelming power. Events have since awakened up Young America in the ranks of the people of Topeka, and the convention elected by them shall not submit the constitution which it may frame to all the inhabitants who may be residing in the Territory at the time of its submission, the constitution will not express the will of a majority, and therefore it will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress.

It is said, however, that it is the duty of the South to disregard all parties, and to form one great southern party which shall control all others. In my humble opinion this scheme is chimerical—can never be realized; and if realized, will be productive alone of a dissolution of the Union. That result, in my opinion, is not at all the desirable. There is hope for us in the Union. If the whole South was united into one great southern party, it would be in a minority in each house of Congress, and unable, owing to the minority in the electoral college, to elect the President. Though such a party would possess the will, it would not have the power, to protect the South in the Union. To unite the will and the power to aid us we must look to an alliance north of Mason and Dixon's line. There is a party there, headed by Douglas and other true men, that heartily endorse the principles I have already described as needed by the South. It has dared to take with free-soilers those principles. It is a living and a growing party. It is small in numbers, it is true, but it is great in the strength of its positions, and in the talent and experience of its leaders. An alliance with that party gave us the victory in the last presidential canvass. It is giving us the victory in this congressional canvass. By its aid the South expects to sweep from the floor of the House of Representatives its late black-republican majority, and to establish upon a permanent basis the great principles of the Kansas act. The South has the power to control that great democratic party. To abandon it is to lose the controlling power in the Union. For one, I am for preserving that party on the principles of the Kansas act—for using it as a shield to the South—as a lance against its enemies. I am unwilling to quit its ranks and leave it to be controlled by spirits, perhaps less true to the South, and perhaps by spirits who are hostile to the South.

Should, however, these hopes be blighted, and that great party become the tool of fanatics, or the mere instrument of an unhalloved personal ambition, I shall ever be found ready to look for better means of preserving the constitution in its purity, and of protecting the South in its liberties.

THE IRISH AND THE SEPOYS.

The Freeman's Journal, the leading Roman Catholic organ in Ireland, administers the following rebuke to that section of the Irish press which has volunteered the advocacy of the atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys. Commenting upon the petition adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, the Freeman says:

"Some vile enemy of the Irish people has attempted to get up a murder-and-rapine spirit in Ireland, and to stimulate a pro-Sepoy feeling by the issue of placards in the southern districts, for the purpose of inducing the belief that in the more Catholic districts of the country the brutalities of the Sepoys are regarded with sympathy, and their treatment of the British and English ladies approved, because their husbands and fathers were connected with the British army. The infamous attempt to identify the people of Ireland with Sepoyism has met a prompt and effective rebuke from the Catholic town of Garrick-on-Suir, who indignantly repudiate the 'infamous attempt,' and have opened a subscription list for the purpose of detecting the emissary of Sepoyism who brought the vile placards we allude to their town."

"The Irish people condemn most heartily the system of oppression and misrule practised by the East India Company, but they have no sympathy with the butchers of Calcutta, and the butchers which form the characteristic of the war waged against women and children. Some of the best men in India—English, Scotch, and Irish merchants at Calcutta—have protested against the misrule practised in India; but, while these men have the manliness to denounce the errors of the government in India, which they regard as unjust, they refuse to make the revolt to demand a free constitutional government for India under the sovereignty of our Queen, they have the wisdom to discriminate between national liberty and rampant licentiousness; and, while fearlessly exposing the evils which led to this revolt, they as fearlessly take up arms against the system of indiscriminate murder which the Sepoys would inaugurate and their Irish sympathies would have their dupes, if they could get any, to follow."

A CASE OF PROBABLE SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—On the 2d of October we published the death of a married lady of this city, which occurred suddenly on Thursday the 1st instant.

The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3d, to attend the funeral, but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition, on this the seventh day since its supposed decease.

The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.

[New York Evening Post.]

THE "HERO OF INDIA."—Brig. Gen. Havelock, whose recent feats in India have made his name familiar to our readers, was born near Sunderland, in England, in 1795, and is consequently 62 years of age. He studied for the bar, but by the advice of a brother, and through his interest, he obtained a commission as lieutenant, soon after the battle of Waterloo. In 1823 he went to India, where he first saw active service. In 1827 he published a history of the Ava campaigns. In 1838, after having served 23 years as a subaltern, he was appointed major, by brevet, for service in battle. He remained in India till 1847, being in active duty all the time, and then returned to England, after an absence of twenty-five years. In 1851 he went back to India. He went with the army to Persia, and on the way back was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon. Upon his arrival at Calcutta he was at once appointed to the command of the army, which he attacked and defeated Nera Sahib. In all his service in India, a period of over thirty years, he has never been wounded. His brother, Col. Wm. Havelock, was killed in a battle with the Sikhs in 1845.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Key West Key of the Gulf of Mexico, 19th ult. says:

"The schooner Joshua Skinner, Captain Green, has just arrived from the Miami with the mails. By this arrival we learn that, in consequence of information given by an Indian captive at Fort Myers, to the effect that Billy Bowlegs, with all his warriors, had taken refuge on the island in the timber of the everglades, a combined party to examine that section of country. Captain Mickler and Captain Turner, of the Florida volunteers, are to enter the everglades by way of Shark river; Maj. Morris's command will scout from Cape Sable north; while Captain Doubleday, with eighty men, is to proceed from Fort Dallas south through the everglades. In order to intercept the Indians who may escape the everglades by way of the river Ratones, and thence proceed south and west towards Shark river. In spite of the continued rains, the water in the everglades still continues so low in the main channels as to render all progress extremely tedious from the labor of polling and dragging the boats.

"The force at Fort Dallas is to be increased by Captain Seymour's company (H. 1st artillery) from Fort Jupiter."

GRAPEVINE FROM CALIFORNIA.—We clip the following from the New York Evening Post:

"Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, has been entertaining his guests recently with grapes from the other side of the continent. They were plucked some forty days since at Los Angeles, California, and were nearly as fresh and fragrant as if they had been brought yesterday from Croton Park. They are even sweeter than those to our market, and have a stronger flavor than ours commonly possess. In size the difference is not material. The success of this shipment shows that California may yet be able to export commodities of more value than her gold. This city might during certain seasons furnish a market for five hundred thousand pounds of grapes per month at fifty cents a pound. And if so, why is not the grape, olive, fig culture, and the wine manufacture of California, worthy of the attention of New York capitalists?"

THE NAVY'S MURDER.—Since the adjournment of the court we understand that new evidence against Donnelly has come to light. It is said that a clue has been found to the discovery of the dagger, and also a suit of clothing belonging to Donnelly covered with blood. The theory is that as soon as the blow was struck he ran first to the room, where he directed himself of the bloody dagger. They are even sweeter than those to our market, and have a stronger flavor than ours commonly possess. In size the difference is not material. The success of this shipment shows that California may yet be able to export commodities of more value than her gold. This city might during certain seasons furnish a market for five hundred thousand pounds of grapes per month at fifty cents a pound. And if so, why is not the grape, olive, fig culture, and the wine manufacture of California, worthy of the attention of New York capitalists?"

every bank in the city of Philadelphia, and every bank, we believe, in the State of Pennsylvania, refuses to pay its debts; and while thus refusing, we are told to regard their suspensions as "measures of general relief." A few, isolated failures, do not indicate general insolvency; but when within a period of a few hours all the banks of a State decline to meet their engagements on, with few exceptions, the first demands of their creditors, we think no stronger evidence could be furnished of their weakness, if not worthlessness, so far as the interests of the business community are concerned.

"Sound and solvent?" If Gov. Pollock is sincere in his belief, why has he not spread before the legislature his so hastily summoned to the aid of the damaged and damaged banks the reasons for the fact that is in him? Sound and solvent—but no facts and figures—no balance sheets—no accounts of assets and liabilities—not a whisper about specie, circulation, and deposits! It cannot be said that the necessary proofs of soundness and solvency were overlooked in the suddenness of the crash and the haste of invoking legislative aid, for the friends of the governor and the banks are now resisting all attempts at investigation, on the ground, we suppose, that pardon and relief must first come before they can or will show their hands.

With the view, doubtless, of meeting the objection that while legislative aid is invoked for the banks no thought is bestowed upon the embarrassments of the private traders, Governor Pollock recommends that provision "be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may increase the period now provided by law for the stay of executions." In other words, the Governor wants a general and more extended stay law. At the first glance this would seem like putting private debtors and incorporated debtors on nearly the same footing of indulgence; but on closer examination it will be discovered that the bankers, and not the people, will be the gainers by an extension of the present stay law of Pennsylvania—may, that the great body of the people will be losers by such an extension. We have already shown, we think, in articles recently published in the Union, that in a very large majority of cases the banks of this country are not banks of capital, but banks of credit; that their officers and owners are men of small cash means and extensive discount windows; that their banking operations are predicated on their credit and the deposits of a confiding public; and that, instead of having money to loan for legitimate business purposes, they themselves and their few favored friends monopolize that credit, such as it is, and borrow the lion's share of the deposits, such as they may be. We fancy that in these particulars an exception cannot be made in favor of a majority of the Pennsylvania banks. Their officers and favorites, in many instances, have borrowed the credit and the deposits of their respective institutions; and the patriotic and financing governor of the Commonwealth now proposes to silence the clamor of the bill-holders with a legalized suspension of specie payments and to relieve the embarrassments of the suffering depositors with a new stay law.

There are other portions of the message which we may consider hereafter. In the mean time, we lay before our readers the entire document.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, October 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the general assembly at this time. An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as contemplated by the constitution, has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration and adopt such measures of relief as the present exigencies may seem, in your wisdom, to demand.

A sudden and severe financial revision has occurred, including a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth and in some of our sister States. This was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the consequent suspension of business. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock; trade and commerce have been paralyzed; the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, have seen their bright prospects suddenly blighted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could ever have anticipated. Many of our furnaces, rolling-mills, and factories have been closed; extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned; and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with gloomy apprehensions of the future. It is not my mission to discuss the causes, or to attempt to remedy the cause of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surround us, and to relieve the community, restore confidence, and bring back the property lately enjoyed, and which, it is hoped, is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation, will be required. The present exigency requires, and every consideration of the present and future interest to the Commonwealth and the people would seem to demand, that the banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred, and a suspension should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of the liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors, and would entail upon